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Item 50 of the provisional agenda*

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND THEIR IMPACT ON INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Report of the Secretary-General

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 4 December 1990, the General Assembly adopted resolution 45/60, entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security", paragraphs 1 to 3 of which read as follows:

> "The General Assembly,
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> "...
>
> "1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security"; 1/
>
> "2. Fully agrees that:
>
> "(a) The international community needs to position itself better to follow the nature and direction of technological change;
>
> "(b) The United Nations can serve as a catalyst and a clearing-house for ideas for this purpose;

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* A/47/150.

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to follow scientific and technological developments in order to make an assessment of emerging 'new technologies' and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a framework for technology assessment guided, inter alia, by criteria suggested in his report".

2. The present report is submitted pursuant to the request contained in paragraph 3 of the resolution.

II. ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN

3. The report of the Secretary-General on scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security (A/45/568) referred to an illustrative framework for assessment of "new technologies" that could include such criteria as:

(a) Will they offer new military options either by significantly improving known weapons or by creating new weapons systems?

(b) What will be their impact on crisis management in peace and during conflict?

(c) Will they promote better means of verification or weapons disposal?

(d) Will they create a new set of issues for ongoing negotiations?

4. In this connection, the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs has undertaken to monitor the relevant literature in the area of scientific and technological developments and to establish contacts and cooperation with institutions and experts qualified to assess developments in specific areas of knowledge covering the five broad fields of technological development identified in the 1990 report of the Secretary-General, namely, nuclear technology, space technology, materials technology, information technology and biotechnology.

5. The Office for Disarmament Affairs has also been consulting with interested Governments with a view to organizing seminars/workshops that would address various aspects of scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security, including the question of so-called dual-use technologies.

6. In addition, the Office for Disarmament Affairs has undertaken initial consultations with individual experts and research institutions with a view to establishing an informal network of experts with different backgrounds, such as scientists, scientific advisers, arms control negotiators and political analysts, that would assist the Secretary-General in elaborating a framework for technology assessment on the basis of the criteria suggested in the report of the Secretary-General.

7. Through the establishment of this informal network of experts on science and technology for international security and disarmament, the Office for Disarmament Affairs would also seek to promote transparency in technological advancement as a measure of confidence-building; to follow scientific and technological developments and to promote, as appropriate, international cooperation in the application of such developments for disarmament-related purposes (verification, weapons disposal, handling of toxic materials); and to broaden the dialogue on issues of technology transfer within the objectives of international peace and security with a view to ensuring that sensitive technologies are only transferred for peaceful purposes.

8. As regards further measures aimed at fully implementing the request contained in paragraph 3 of resolution 45/60, the Secretary-General wishes to recall the inclusion in the 1991 working agenda of the Disarmament Commission, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 45/62 B of 4 December 1990, of the item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields". In accordance with its agreed procedures, 2/ the Disarmament Commission has up to three consecutive years to address the item. Complex and detailed discussions took place on the matter in the Disarmament Commission in both 1991 and 1992, and one more year remains for the Commission to conclude its deliberations on the subject.

9. In the light of the above, the Secretary-General is of the view that it would be premature for any further action to be taken at this stage in order to develop a framework for technology assessment as requested in resolution 45/60. Rather, the Secretary-General finds it more appropriate to await the results of the discussions in the Disarmament Commission in 1993. The Secretary-General would then take the outcome of those deliberations fully into account in the development of a framework that would provide the international community with an indeed useful instrument for the assessment of scientific and technological developments.

Notes

1/ A/45/568.

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/45/42), chap. II, para. 7.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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Items 36, 61, 79, 85, 94, 98, 130
and 135 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
PROCEDURES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
A FIRM AND LASTING PEACE AND PROGRESS
IN FASHIONING A REGION OF PEACE,
FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC
COOPERATION
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR ECONOMIC
GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS
UNITED NATIONS DECADE OF INTERNATIONAL
LAW
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE
CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND ON
THE STRENGTHENING OF THE ROLE OF THE
ORGANIZATION

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 30 July 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the conclusions of the second Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government, which was held in Madrid on 23 and 24 July 1992 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex distributed as a document of the General Assembly under items 36, 61, 79, 85, 94, 98, 130 and 135 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Juan A. YAÑEZ-BARNUEVO

* A/47/150.

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ANNEX

Conclusions of the second Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government held in Madrid on 23 and 24 July 1992

The second Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government, held in Madrid on 23 and 24 July 1992, has agreed on the following conclusions:

1. One year ago we met for the first time in Guadalajara, determined to project the strength of our community forward into the future. Our intention was to take full advantage of the affinities which unite us in order to establish an open forum for cooperation and solidarity.

On the present occasion, we wanted to reaffirm our commitment to the principles and goals proclaimed at our first meeting by establishing new operative instruments to give concrete form to our cooperation, which we see as the cornerstone of our dialogue in our efforts to achieve unity and development.

We hope that the programmes adopted at this second Summit will help to forge closer fraternal ties between our peoples and enhance their knowledge of each other. We are confident that this will take us further along the auspicious road we embarked upon in Guadalajara, towards a life of greater dignity for all our nations.

We reaffirm our commitment to representative democracy and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, as the pillars of our community. It is only by upholding these values that we can fully overcome the internal political, economic or social obstacles facing our countries. This will require equitable and balanced development whose benefits extend to all.

2. We are meeting 500 years after the encounter between two worlds. During that period ties have been forged which today make us realize that we are members of a single community. This has been an important opportunity for us to bear witness to the fact that our ideas and our work together can produce results which will bear fruit in the future.

Ibero-America must strengthen both the unique and the universal aspects of its shared values, through a renewed commitment to freedom and justice.

We believe that our countries draw their strength not only from their common origins but from a common choice. The Ibero-American identity is based on the idea of the dignity and equality of its various cultures and on the all-embracing and liberating concept of man and society as architects of their own destiny. Neither racism nor xenophobia, which we unreservedly condemn, can ever influence the way we act or think.

As we approach the twenty-first century, our goal is to advance towards regional integration and achieve full political, social and economic development.

Our aim is a free, open and pluralist society, where individual freedoms can be fully exercised, where no one is persecuted or excluded, and where the goal is to achieve progress and social justice.

3. Dialogue and negotiation between all authorities, and cooperation between all sectors of society without outside interference, are the best way of strengthening democratic systems and avoiding the upheavals which lead to authoritarianism.

We note with great concern the emergence of trends and positions which run counter to our founding principles and advocate the use of force.

In this regard, we reject all efforts to undermine the institutional order of democracy in the Ibero-American countries.

POLITICAL COOPERATION

4. Decisive changes have occurred on the political scene since we met in Guadalajara, and the pace of history has suddenly quickened. The fact that the world is no longer polarized opens up new possibilities for cooperation, with the chance to break free of cold war attitudes and achieve realignment within the international community.

New States have been born, and there seems to be a growing trend towards the creation of large free trade areas involving regional and subregional integration. At the same time, the disappearance of the East-West divide has served to highlight further the imbalance between North and South.

5. Against this background, the emergence on our political scene of the Ibero-American Conference has given us a cooperation forum with specific characteristics of its own. It transcends ideological and economic conflicts and, by virtue of its transcontinental nature, can exert a positive influence in preventing regional economic blocs from moving towards protectionism.

6. The new international environment has already fostered progress in various areas such as disarmament, the settlement of international disputes and the revitalization of the United Nations. With this in view, moves are under way to reform the United Nations system. The Ibero-American Summit affirms the need to move in this direction, so as to enable the Organization to respond more effectively to the wishes of all Member States.

The Conference recogn.zes that economic and social development is one of the main objectives which must be pursued as a priority in all international forums, particularly the United Nations, and as part of the programmes and measures to reform and revitalize the Organization.

The participants in the Ibero-American Summit declare their readiness to cooperate fully in enabling the United Nations to find its appropriate role in the new era of international relations, with regard to peace and security as well as economic and social development.

In accordance with the principles and purposes laid down in its Charter, we also pledge our support for the strengthening, modernization and reform of the Organization of American States, as the main forum for inter-American relations, and for the efforts it is making to resolve conflicts.

7. The Ibero-American Conference welcomes the progress made towards the full entry into force of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean. It welcomes the Agreement of 18 July 1991 between Argentina and Brazil for the exclusively peaceful use of nuclear energy. It stresses the importance of the Mendoza Accord on the Complete Prohibition of Chemical and Biological Weapons, concluded on 5 September 1991 between Argentina, Brazil and Chile, to which Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay and Uruguay have also acceded, as well as the Cartagena Declaration of 5 December 1991 on the renunciation of weapons of mass destruction, signed by the Presidents of the countries of the Andean Group. The Ibero-American Conference considers it highly desirable that the Ibero-American countries should be original parties to the chemical weapons convention currently being negotiated in Geneva.

8. With regard to the political situation in Central America, we welcome the Peace Agreement on El Salvador signed on 16 January 1992 at Chapultepec. In their capacity as "friends" of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, four Ibero-American countries (Colombia, Spain, Mexico and Venezuela), played an important role in the negotiating process. In this connection, we express our heartfelt congratulations to the people and Government of El Salvador and our deep gratitude to Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar for his efforts in the service of peace in Central America, which are being continued by the new Secretary-General, Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali.

In addition, we consider it very important to support the process of dialogue and negotiation between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca, which, with the active participation of the Conciliator and the presence of the United Nations Observer, is seeking to secure a comprehensive and just peace in Guatemala.

We would also point out that Ibero-American countries have contributed and are continuing to contribute significantly, in accordance with the decisions of the United Nations, to peace-keeping operations such as the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA) and the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL), and to electoral monitoring operations such as the United Nations Observer Mission to Verify the Electoral Process in Nicaragua (ONUVEN) and the United Nations Observer Group for the Verification of the Elections in Haiti (ONUVEH).

We trust that the policy of dialogue, cooperation and reconciliation will continue throughout Central America, so that it will cease to be a zone of conflict and become a region of peace, liberty, democracy and development, with strict respect for human rights and with full cooperation on matters of security, and on the verification, monitoring and control of weapons and military forces. We also declare our support for the process of Central American integration which we confidently expect to advance. We appeal to the international community to lend its firm support to the achievement of these goals, since the maintenance of peace in the region must not be hampered by lack of economic and financial support.

The Conference expresses its gratitude to the Governments of El Salvador and Honduras for their renewed commitment to accept and comply with all parts of the judgement which the International Court of Justice is due to deliver shortly concerning the dispute between the two countries over their land, island and sea frontiers.

9. Drawing inspiration from their own legal tradition, the Ibero-American countries solemnly reaffirm the primacy of the rule of law in their relations with each other and with the other States of the international community.

They stress the obligation to settle international disputes by peaceful means and the duty of States to fulfil the obligations they have entered into under the United Nations Charter, the generally recognized principles and rules of international law, and the international agreements concluded in accordance with those principles and rules.

In particular, they wish to reiterate the need for the complete and exclusive sovereignty by States over their territories to be fully respected.

The Conference believes any legal decision which runs counter to these principles to be a matter of the utmost concern.

It rejects all attempts to recognize that the extraterritorial application of the laws of one country to another may be possible and in that connection endorses the declaration of the Rio Group of 16 July 1992. It also intends to ask the United Nations General Assembly at its forty-seventh session to request an advisory opinion on the subject from the International Court of Justice.

10. We reaffirm our commitment to increase cooperation and comprehensively combat the illegal production, trafficking and consumption of drugs and psychotropic substances. It is in our view essential to take effective measures to allow inspection of illegally obtained financial assets and to prevent the diversion of precursors in accordance with the 1988 Vienna Convention.

We recognize that drug trafficking is a multilateral problem which seriously affects the institutions and populations of the different countries,

and the relations between them. Our response must be based on the principle of shared responsibility. The solution to the problem must be found within the spirit and the letter of the principles set out in section 9.

11. It is our firm belief that terrorist violence cannot be justified under any circumstances. We unequivocally condemn all terrorist acts, methods and practices inasmuch as they endanger or lead to the loss of innocent human life, compromise fundamental freedoms and seriously affront the dignity of the individual. We undertake to increase our cooperation to eradicate terrorism.

12. We regard the strengthening of the legal systems of States, while fully respecting their independence as an essential priority.

We reiterate our undertaking to act against terrorism in all its manifestations and stress the need to promote international cooperation in the legal domain, within a framework of respect for the sovereignty of States.

13. Freedom of expression and freedom of the press constitute a fundamental and inalienable principle and a basic element of the democratic structure of countries, a principle which we must protect through fundamental guarantees for its proper enjoyment and development.

14. The Madrid Summit confirms the decision taken by its Ministers for Foreign Affairs to meet every year at the General Assembly of the United Nations.

In situations of particular urgency and importance, the Ministries of Foreign Affairs will hold appropriate consultations through the pro tempore Secretariat.

A coordinating group of five countries is hereby established to expedite the work of the Conference, comprising henceforth the country discharging the functions of the pro tempore Secretariat and the two countries preceding and the two countries succeeding it. The current membership comprises Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Spain and Mexico.

ECONOMIC MATTERS, INTEGRATION AND COOPERATION

15. Our countries have made major efforts to implement effective adjustment and stabilization policies in a difficult international environment. They are restructuring their economies, liberalizing their trade and giving priority attention to regional integration. Ibero-America already possesses, and does not need to create in every case, economies with marketing channels and established business and trade union organizations which make them particularly attractive for investment.

Critical poverty can lead to political instability with consequent repercussions on the economy. Accordingly, there is an imperative need for

more effective action to protect the least privileged segments of the population and thus contribute to the full exercise of human rights. We must strengthen our solidarity and insist that the liberalization initiatives undertaken to integrate our economies into the world economy meet with an appropriate response. In this connection the Ibero-American Conference emphatically supports the efforts of the Organization of American States, especially within the framework of the special session of the OAS General Assembly called for November 1992.

The Conference stresses the need for the rapid and successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round, in consonance with the Punta del Este Ministerial Declaration which initiated it, particularly with regard to differential treatment for countries according to their level of development. In this connection we urge the continuation of negotiations with a view to achieving a global balance, including international trade liberalization and improved market access. A successful conclusion to the Uruguay Round would make a significant contribution to world economic recovery and would provide new opportunities to strengthen the economies of the developing countries.

16. The economies of the Ibero-American countries improved in general terms in 1991. In Latin America, GDP grew at an average rate of 3 per cent, and there was a reduction in the average inflation rate. These developments are attributable to economic policies aimed at the reform of public finances, the stimulation of production, increased savings and improved external access, thus encouraging the restoration of confidence in the economic prospects of the region. Further, a number of Latin American countries have concluded mutually satisfactory agreements with foreign Governments, international financial institutions and commercial banks with a view to renegotiating their external debt and promoting their reintegration into the international financial community.

Notwithstanding these favourable developments, the incipient economic recovery continues to be hampered by a number of constraints: gross domestic investment remains below the level prevailing before the crisis, although some countries have made progress in resolving this problem; and external indebtedness is necessitating large payments, adversely affecting investment potential and compelling cuts in public expenditure. The latter, in turn, are having an impact on social programmes, with the attendant costs, which may affect social peace and the stability of democratic systems. Accordingly, a good number of Governments in the region have initiated programmes to assist the critically poor segments most affected by the crisis.

The Ibero-American Conference mandates the representatives of member countries to the Development Committee of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to prepare specific initiatives to mobilize international resources for Latin America. Such initiatives could be put forward at the meeting to be held by the Committee in 1993.

17. The economies of Portugal and Spain maintained higher growth rates in 1991 than the remaining member States of the European Community while, at the same time, reducing their inflation rates, although these remain above the Community average.

Both countries have initiated convergency programmes which, with appropriate measures, will facilitate their inclusion in the final stage of economic and monetary union and promote their continued economic growth while, at the same time, reducing the fundamental imbalances characterizing their economies.

18. The first results of the adjustment policies have emphasized the need for accompanying sectoral initiatives to update the social, economic and administrative structures underpinning our democracies.

The Ibero-American Conference was born of the will to contribute to these long-term reforms through the development of multilateral cooperation programmes in specific areas to avoid any dispersal of effort. With participants from both sides of the Atlantic, we constitute a unique forum for the exchange of experience on national development plans and multinational integration policies.

19. We are witnessing the intensification of integration and economic association initiatives in Latin America in response to the growing awareness among its leaders of the need for greater integration of national economies into world markets.

MERCOSUR has been on target in terms of meeting its goals since the Guadalajara meeting. The presidential meeting at Las Leñas, on 26 and 27 June 1992, approved the "schedule of measures", implementation of which has subsequently begun, which establishes a programme for tariff reductions and the elimination of non-tariff barriers together with the progressive coordination of macroeconomic and sectoral policies. The recent signing of an agreement with the European Community is an important element in MERCOSUR's extraregional cooperation.

The Andean Pact, notwithstanding various difficulties confronting it, has reaffirmed the political will of its members to strengthen the process of subregional integration.

In Central America the Tegucigalpa Protocol came into force on 13 December 1991, instituting the "Central American Integration System", and the Preparatory Committee for the System is engaged in intensive activity to bring the system into operation at an early date.

There has been a proliferation of bilateral and multilateral agreements aimed at trade liberalization and the free movement of financial resources within and outside the area.

Mexico is making progress in the negotiations for the formation of a free trade area with the United States of America and Canada, which could come to fruition during the course of the year.

Important mechanisms for the integration of transport systems are also taking shape, such as the Agreement on River Transport for the Paraguay-Paraná Waterway, and its additional protocols of 26 June 1992, as well as other mechanisms relating to integration in the energy sector.

The Americas Initiative, based on three fundamental elements, trade, debt and investment, should make a notable contribution, once fully under way, to a genuine expansion of hemispheric relations.

20. The main aim of the Treaty on European Union, signed at Maastricht on 7 February last, is to establish a single market and a political, economic and monetary union among its member States. The concept of economic and social cohesion, as a central objective of a more united and cohesive European community, is of special importance to Spain and Portugal. The Ibero-American Conference hopes that the Treaty on European Unity will have a positive impact for the Ibero-American countries and will help to promote solidarity among them.

Economic relations between Latin America and the European Community are assuming growing importance, in view of which there is a need to deepen and broaden the existing channels for dialogue, such as the San José and Rio Group - European Community machinery, where Ibero-Americans are seated on both sides of the table.

In this connection the Ibero-American Conference expresses its satisfaction at the results attained under the chairmanship of Portugal, which fully justify the wish of its members to make full use of the potential offered by these European-American forums.

Of particular interest is the launching, as a result of the eighth San José ministerial meeting at Lisbon, of the multi-year programme for the promotion of human rights in Central America, trade concessions for Central American products within the framework of the generalized system of preferences, and European participation in the plan for the reconstruction of El Salvador.

At the second ministerial meeting between the Rio Group and the European Community, at Santiago, Chile, of particular note were the broad convergences of view at the political and institutional levels and the extension of credit activities by the European Investment Bank to Latin America, along with the establishment of training centres in the field of integration, business management and public administration, and cooperation activities in the scientific and technological domain.

The Conference supports cooperation initiatives between the Latin American Economic System (SELA) and the European Community, so that progress in the setting of technical standards by the Community can facilitate exchanges between the countries of Latin America and the member States of the European Community.

Furthermore, we note the large number of important treaties signed during the course of the year between Ibero-American countries and the new framework agreements on cooperation between the European Community and Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay.

EDUCATION AND MODERNIZATION: COOPERATION PROGRAMMES

21. At Guadalajara, fully aware that information constitutes the industrial capital of the twentieth century, we agreed to actively promote education. Accordingly, at Madrid we endorse the objective proposed by Uruguay of promoting the establishment of a common market of information.

We express our appreciation for the work of the Ministers of Education at their Guadalupe meeting and emphasize the importance of human resources development for democracy, economic and social development and the integration of our countries. Equally, we take note of the need to ensure linkage between education and the production system in a context of accelerated technological change, and acknowledge the contributions of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in this field.

The Madrid Summit, one of whose priorities is education in the service of modernization, approves and endorses the implementation of the following programmes, which are explained in more detail in the annex hereto. These programes complement existing activities in the field of scientific and technological cooperation, with the result that all elements of the process by which education becomes a factor for the promotion of development are covered:

Ibero-American Educational Television Programme

There are plans to broadcast daily three hours of programmes transmitted by the HISPASAT satellite. Materials have already been provided by several Ibero-American countries as well as UNESCO and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) to cover the first year of broadcasting. The broadcasts will focus on the ongoing training of teachers, education for employment, literacy education, health planning and nature conservation. They will be managed by the Association of Users, which was set up in June and will be supported by the competent national authorities.

Cooperation among universities and mobility of postgraduate students

The MUTIS Ibero-American exchange programme for postgraduate students will be conducted in specially selected university centres and complemented through other measures such as exchanges of teachers. It will initially

involve the movement of 800 postgraduate students per year and focus on subjects that are of the greatest importance for development.

A committee made up of the Summit host countries and the General Secretariat of the Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture (OEI) will have the task of selecting the teaching institutions to receive scholarship holders and identifying the priority fields of specialization as well as obtaining the financial support required for the project so that the programme can begin without delay. We accept the offer by Spain to assume a substantial part of the Programme's costs during the launching stage, which is expected to last three years. Spain will also provide the necessary infrastructure and facilities for maintaining the Programme's secretariat, which will be managed in consultation with the committee referred to.

The MUTIS Programme is in accordance with the message sent to the Summit by the rectors of Ibero-American universities meeting in Salamanca on 14 July.

The Commission of the European Communities informed the Summit of the establishment of a university cooperation programme with Ibero-America. The Heads of State and Government express their appreciation for that important European contribution towards achieving the objectives of the Ibero-American Conference.

Both programmes will be carried out with particular attention to the UNESCO models for the speedy transfer of knowledge, particularly the UNITWIN system (regional and international university-twinning), specialized scientific networks and chairs or fellowships for professors in advanced areas that have a broad multiplying effect.

Basic education

Its objective is to support basic schooling in childhood and adult literacy education. Two areas where there is a particularly critical need will be selected for carrying out intensive work aimed at reducing illiteracy by 20 per cent to 25 per cent over a five-year period.

A committee made up initially of the five host countries, in consultation with the other participants in the Conference, and of the OEI General Secretariat will have the task of selecting the two areas where illiteracy constitutes a very critical problem. The committee will assist Spain in managing the programme and coordinate the necessary technical and financial support. The offer by Spain to assume the programme's basic expenses is accepted for the initial launching phase, which is expected to last three years, so that the programme can begin without delay.

The programme will be carried out in consultation with UNESCO and will be executed by the Ministry of Education of the beneficiary country, in cooperation with the Spanish International Cooperation Agency (AECI).

In addition to their financial assistance, the contribution by the various countries will include the design of materials for teacher training and the possible sending of experts to provide in situ advice to those responsible for implementing each country's programme.

The Conference also considered the implementation of an employment education programme aimed at promoting an exchange of experience in technical and professional education reform and facilitating cooperation in training projects for new technologies and organization systems in the workplace.

22. In the field of scientific research and technological innovation, the Conference, in view of the success achieved by the Ibero-American Programme of Science and Technology for Development-the Quincentenary (CYTED-D) since its establishment and in accordance with the views of all participating countries, approved the strengthening of the Programme and its continued functioning as an effective instrument for integration.

At the same time, the Conference welcomes the launching of the Simon Bolívar Plan, which will ensure coordination between the two efforts.

23. With regard to the transfer of technology:

(a) We support the activities of the Ibero-American Patent Documentation Centre, which has been very active in recent years, as well as its cooperation with the Regional Forum for Latin American Intellectual Property;

(b) We support the convening of the Second Space Conference of the Americas: Cooperation, Development and Regional Integration, to take place in Santiago, Chile, from 25 to 29 January 1993.

In the field of telecommunication, the Conference calls for efforts to promote the establishment of an Ibero-American audiovisual zone. To this end, each country will undertake specific measures to eliminate existing legal and institutional obstacles.

24. In Guadalajara, we declared that the culture which unites us is the essential characteristic of our community and we encourage efforts to foster and promote it within our Ibero-American geographical area.

The Conference takes note of the message sent by the forum of ministers of culture and officials responsible for cultural policy in Latin America and the Caribbean. Accordingly, it encourages work in the following areas: cinematographic coproduction; the establishment of a common market for books; the free circulation of cultural property, except for that which forms part of our historic and artistic heritage; cooperation between cultural foundations; and, in general, everything which promotes the strengthening of the cultural industry.

The Conference calls for further efforts in certain projects, particularly those connected with the restoration and preservation of monuments and support for handicrafts, in relation to which the experience of Spanish cooperation with Ibero-American countries can be drawn on. The same holds true for the restoration of historical archives and computer links between national libraries. We underscore in particular the work carried out by the Association of Ibero-American National Libraries (ABINIA), set up in 1989.

The Conference notes with satisfaction the establishment of the Cervantes and Camõens Institutes, for the promotion of Spanish and Portuguese.

We endorse the interesting Chilean initiative to set up a forum of eminent Ibero-Americans to study the relationship between culture and development in our community and we welcome the initiative by the President of Guatemala to hold in his country in 1993 a meeting on the future of Ibero-America, in all its aspects, in view of the new prospects throughout the world.

SOCIAL AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

25. Social and human development is the second chosen focal point of the Summit.

The following areas have been dealt with:

Indigenous peoples fund

During the Summit, the participating Heads of State and Government witnessed the signing of the Constitutive Agreement for the Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean. This is the first step towards achieving one of the most important objectives of the Guadalajara Declaration. We express satisfaction at the initiative by the President of Bolivia to establish this forum for cooperation, meetings and dialogue, and we undertake to take the necessary steps to ensure the speedy implementation of the Agreement and follow up the development projects which are selected and approved.

All this will be the best way for the countries of our community to participate in the important commemoration, in 1993, of the International Year for the World's Indigenous Peoples.

Social security

We welcome with satisfaction the Ibero-American Agreement on Social Security, signed at the recent meeting of ministers held in Madrid. We stress the importance of the mandate set forth for undertaking the elaboration of an Ibero-American social security code.

Health

We support the launching of the Regional Plan for Investments in the Environment and Health for Latin America and the Caribbean, drawn up by the Pan American Health Organization. We attach priority to the implementation, at the continental level, of a strategy for averting in the future the spread of such epidemics as cholera and for preventing cholera and other diseases from becoming epidemics. Consideration was given to the establishment of a pre-investment fund for implementing the Plan.

26. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development adopted a broad and comprehensive set of decisions that have established a new paradigm for international cooperation. The Rio Declaration and Agenda 21 lay the groundwork for a process that will gradually replace the traditional conception of development and environmental protection and the cooperation taking place in those fields. Their result will be to make the concept of sustainable development a full reality. The Conference, the international community's first great encounter in a politically transformed world, marks the beginning of a system that will replace confrontation by cooperation. Such an association between North and South on an equal footing takes on special significance in the Ibero-American context.

The Ibero-American countries must act, domestically and abroad to have the commitments undertaken at the Rio Conference speedily honoured. Accordingly, every conceivable effort will be made to bring the negotiations to that effect to a successful conclusion already by the forty-seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly.

In this connection, great interest is attached to the Brazilian, Costa Rican and Mexican initiatives for the creation, respectively, of an International Centre for Sustainable Development, a Planet Earth Council and an Ibero-American Comparative Biology Society, and to the Spanish proposal to apply its experience with cooperation in this field to specific projects.

MEETINGS, SUPPORT ACTIVITIES AND OTHER INITIATIVES

27. We note with satisfaction that this past year has seen the establishment of national mechanisms to protect human rights in various member countries. A meeting of their representatives will be called before the end of 1992 for the purpose of exchanging experience and establishing mutual channels of communication.

We are also pleased to draw attention to the development of the regional system for the protection of human rights and to the effectiveness of its application. Cooperation between the European system for the protection of human rights and the Inter-American one has been exemplary and must be furthered.

28. We proclaim that the future of the Ibero-American community has in its children and young people an incalculably precious heritage, which must be duly safeguarded. We have therefore made a point of underscoring this at the present Summit by adopting various educational programmes. We also appreciate the report prepared by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) as its contribution to this Summit, especially as concerns the follow-up and execution of national plans of action.

The Conference has welcomed Brazil's proposal to collaborate with the other Ibero-American countries in transferring the experience it has had in basic education with integrated child support centres (CIACs).

29. We support the convening of a world summit for social development, to be approved by the United Nations General Assembly this year, as a way of considering at the highest level urgent ways of improving the quality of life and the social progress of humankind.

30. Concerned by the urgency of devising and applying in the Ibero-American context a comprehensive policy to control acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, the Ibero-American countries recommend the convening, possibly before July 1993, of a conference of Ibero-American ministers of health. The Summit welcomes Brazil's offer to host such a conference.

31. It notes with interest the initiative establishing the Argentine Horizontal Cooperation Fund within OAS, which will allow Argentina to provide assistance and cooperation through the Inter-American system, thus confirming its intention to take part in the ongoing development of the countries of the region.

32. We especially value the holding of the World Conferences on human rights, population and development and women and development. We also support the United Nations Secretary-General's proposal to convene an international conference on the financing of development. When such major meetings are convened, we propose to make a concerted effort to present common positions.

The importance is stressed of the adoption by the 11th Summit Meeting of Central American Presidents on 12 December 1991 of the Tegucigalpa Commitment for human development, which establishes regional priorities, strategies and action to benefit children, young people and women, to fight against poverty and to meet the basic needs of Central Americans.

33. We note the possibility that the next Summit may consider projects for the modernization of the State and the establishment of a centre for training and research in public administration, and also for the development of Ibero-American transport and telecommunications.

In the first of those areas, the conclusions of the forthcoming meeting of Ibero-American Ministers of Justice will be borne in mind, especially with regard to the training of human resources.

We endorse the projects for the basic and specialized training of human resources in the field of diplomacy in the Ibero-American countries, in particular those for promoting programmes to professionalize the foreign service, an indispensable condition for improving the diplomatic management capacity of the countries of the Ibero-American community.

The Conference took into account Paraguay's suggestion that a programme to encourage the habit of reading should be considered at the next Summit.

34. The Conference appreciated the submission of a report by the pro tempore Secretariat reviewing the initiatives emanating from different social sectors, both public and private, which have provided the Ibero-American community with a real wealth of contacts and exchanges.

It took note of the meeting held by Presidents of Ibero-American business organizations in Madrid from 20 to 24 July, and encourages them to continue their meetings and to focus them on stimulating investment in Latin America. It also took note of the meeting of Ibero-American trade unions in Madrid on 19 July, the conclusions of which were reported to the Summit.

It also received with interest the final document of the meeting of non-governmental organizations held in Cáceres from 7 to 9 July, whose conclusions are in keeping with the Guadalajara objectives and with the work done in Madrid.

35. We express our satisfaction at the report of the national committees for the quincentenary, coming at the end of an intense and fruitful decade of work, and describing the many programmes of cooperation set in motion by the Ibero-American nations to commemorate the half-millennium that has elapsed since 12 October 1492.

36. The Heads of State and Government express their thanks to His Majesty the King of Spain, Juan Carlos I, and to Prime Minister Felipe González for the kind hospitality extended by the Spanish people during the second Ibero-American Summit, and they appreciate the extremely efficient organization of this Conference by the Spanish authorities.

The countries of the Ibero-American community congratulate the Government of Spain, which provided the pro tempore Secretariat for the second Summit, for its decisive contribution to the success of this meeting and for the meaningful programmes adopted here.

37. We appreciate, and are very pleased to accept, the offer by Portugal, made by its Prime Minister, to host the Ibero-American Summit in 1998.

38. We convene the next Summit in 1993 in Salvador de Bahía, Brazil.

Madrid, 24 July 1992

APPENDIX

Education programmes

Ibero-American Educational Television Programme

1. Scope of the programme

The America mission of HISPASAT, apart from programmes of general content, provides for the satellite transmission of an Ibero-American Educational Television Programme. Other Ibero-American satellites will be able to transmit this programme when they are available.

2. Definition of the project

The programming, for three hours a day, will focus on the areas of health education, ongoing and vocational training, literacy courses and support for university postgraduate courses.

Currently, productions are available, partly from Spain and partly from other Ibero-American countries, to cover one year of broadcasts.

From 10 to 12 June, a meeting was held at Badajoz at which the founding act and statutes of the Association of Users of the Ibero-American Educational Televison Programme were approved. A Council of 13 members was elected with the following composition:

Institute of Ibero-American Cooperation (ICI);
Colombian Institute for the Promotion of Higher Education (ICFES);
Ministry of Education and Science of Spain;
Universidad Pontificia Católica of Chile;
National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM);
Madrid Polytechnical University;
Ministry of Education of Cuba;
Ministry of Education of Venezuela;
Ministry of Culture and Education of Argentina;
Technology Institute of Costa Rica;
San Marcos University, Peru;
Institute of Communications/University of Murcia;
Ministry of Education of El Salvador.

It was also decided, by vote, that the President of the Council will be Luis Antonio Barry, Secretary for Education in the Ministry of Culture and Education of the Argentine Republic.

3. Timetable

The launching of the HISPASAT satellite will take place in August. Transmission of a pilot programme will begin in the early months of 1993.

MUTIS programme

(Third-cycle University Mobility for Ibero-Americans)

1. Definition of the programme

The main objective is to provide fellowships for the conduct of postgraduate studies, particularly in those fields most closely related to development problems. These activities may be supplemented by others designed to reinforce inter-university cooperation, such as for example, the exchange of teaching staff.

The studies would be conducted in a series of top-flight teaching institutions selected through Ibero-America. A procedure for selecting these centres of excellence would have to be agreed upon. Those academic disciplines regarded as having priority at the time the corresponding fellowships are awarded would also have to be identified.

2. Scope of the programme

It would involve the movement of 800 Ibero-American postgraduates a year.

The fund that would be approved for this purpose would cover the cost of registration, housing and subsistence, while the recipient countries would pay for the travel of their nationals to the selected study centres. It may be envisaged that the contribution of some countries to this programme would be made by granting exemption from registration costs at the corresponding teaching institutions.

The general outlines of this programme were approved at the Guadalupe meeting of Ministers of Education.

3. Organization

The five host countries and the General Secretariat of OEI will establish a Commission, which could be expanded; in accordance with the proposal of the Ministers of Education at Guadalupe, this Commission would be responsible for selecting the teaching institutions to accept the scholarship holders, identifying the priority disciplines and canvassing and coordinating the technical and financial support this project needs.

So that the programme can begin without delay, Spain's offer to assume a substantial part of its costs during a launching phase whose duration is estimated at three years is accepted. Spain will also provide the infrastructure and the facilities required to maintain the Secretariat of the programme, for the management of which it will be responsible, with the assistance of the Commission.

4. Timetable

The programme could go into operation in the course of 1993.

Literacy programme

1. Definition of the programme

This programme aims at contributing to the drive against illiteracy, although its objectives will at the outset be limited. The aim would thus be to bring about a significant decrease in current illiteracy rates in those areas where the levels are highest.

The Commission we referred to in discussing the MUTIS programme will be responsible for preparing the selection of the two areas in which illiteracy constitutes a very critical problem. This Commission will assist Spain in conducting the management of the programme and will coordinate the technical and financial inputs required. In an initial launching phase, the duration of which is estimated at three years, and in order that the programme can be initiated without delay, the offer of Spain to assume responsibility for a substantial part of its costs is accepted.

The programme would be carried out with advice from UNESCO, and its implementation would be the responsibility of the Ministry of Education in the recipient country, in collaboration with the Spanish International Cooperation Agency.

The contribution of the various countries would include, apart from their financial input, the design of materials for training the instructors and the possible sending of experts to provide advice *in situ* to those responsible for implementing the programme in each country. It is hoped that other countries will come forward with initiatives in this respect.

2. Scope and timetable

The aim would be to reduce illiteracy by 20 to 25 per cent over a five-year period in the two selected areas.

Scientific and technological cooperation programmes

1. Definition of the programme

The initiative for these programmes stems from the objective formulated in section V of the Guadalajara Declaration, aimed at promoting a "common market of information".

Consultations with the countries participating in the CYTED (Science and Technology for Development) programme have confirmed the interest in its continuation beyond this year. The experience built up over the eight years of its existence, its multilateral nature by virtue of the inclusion of all the Ibero-American countries and the fact that a considerable number of Ibero-American scientists have been involved in its activities warrant the extension and strengthening of this programme on the basis of the guidelines drawn up by the International Evaluation Committee which met last March. Following their meeting at Guadalupe and Sevilla from 19 to 21 June, the Ibero-American Ministers of Education decided to ask the Summit for institutional support for the continuation of this programme.

Recently, on a Venezuelan initiative, the Bolívar Plan has been launched as an instrument for technological cooperation covering Latin America. Although the area of its activity coincides with the IBEROEKA innovation projects of CYTED, those in charge of the two programmes have initiated consultations for the signing of agreement between the two parties which will ensure the coordination and complementarity of both programmes.

2. Timetable

The General Assembly of the CYTED programme, which is to take place at the end of September 1992 and will be attended by the highest science policy authorities of the 21 participating countries, can provide an opportunity for the formal approval of the programme's new framework of activities in the post-1992 period. It also offers an opportunity of analysing the terms in which the agreement on coordination with the Bolívar Plan would be produced.

Proposal by Uruguay

(Adopted on 24 July 1992)

The Second Ibero-American Summit,

Deeply concerned at the indefinite prolongation of the Uruguay Round negotiations,

Aware of the seriousness for the world economy of the breakdown or stagnation of these negotiations,

Considering that the reactivation of world trade is an essential element in economic development world wide, that this reactivation can only be achieved within the framework of multilateral regulation as a result of the satisfactory completion of the negotiations under way and that the Ibero-American countries are aware of their historic responsibility to cooperate decisively in the attainment of positive, balanced and urgent results in these negotiations,

Resolves:

1. To express its profound concern at the indefinite prolongation of the Uruguay Round negotiations;

2. To state that there is a need to give a strong and decisive final impetus which will make it possible to conclude the current negotiations as speedily as possible;

3. To indicate that our countries have individually made substantial efforts aimed at implementing policies of adjustment, stabilization and opening up of economies, and that they consequently have a right to call for a similar attitude at the level of international trade;

4. To request of the Trade Negotiations Committee a strong and decisive final impetus which will make it possible to conclude the current negotiations as speedily as possible;

5. To transmit the present resolution officially to the Chairman of the Trade Negotiations Committee at the Ministerial Level and to the Director General of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the Chairman of the Trade Negotiations Committee at the Technical Level;

6. To bring the present resolution to the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Secretary General of the Organization of American States, the President in office of the Council of the European Communities and the President of the Commission of the European Communities;

7. To bring this resolution to the attention of the Governments of all States participating in the Uruguay Round negotiations.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

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A/47/357
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31 July 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Item 69 of the provisional agenda*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 28 July 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a declaration on the South China Sea issued by the ASEAN Foreign Ministers at Manila on 22 July 1992.

I should be grateful if you could arrange to have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 69 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) CHEW Tai Soo

* A/47/150.

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ANNEX

ASEAN declaration on the South China Sea
issued at Manila on 22 July 1992

We, the Foreign Ministers of the member countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations,

Recalling the historic, cultural and social ties that bind our peoples as States adjacent to the South China Sea,

Wishing to promote the spirit of kinship, friendship and harmony among our peoples who share similar Asian traditions and heritage,

Desirous of further promoting conditions essential to greater economic cooperation and growth,

Recognizing that we are bound by similar ideals of mutual respect, freedom, sovereignty and mutuality of interests,

Recognizing that South China Sea issues involve sensitive questions of sovereignty and jurisdiction of the parties directly concerned,

Conscious that any adverse developments in the South China Sea directly affect peace and stability in the region,

Hereby -

1. Emphasize the necessity to resolve all sovereignty and jurisdictional issues pertaining to the South China Sea by peaceful means, without resort to force;

2. Urge all parties concerned to exercise restraint with the view to creating a positive climate for the eventual resolution of all disputes;

3. Resolve, without prejudicing the sovereignty and jurisdiction of countries having direct interests in the area, to explore the possibility of cooperation in the South China Sea relating to the safety of maritime navigation and communication, protection against pollution of the marine environment, coordination of search and rescue operations, efforts towards combating piracy and armed robbery as well as collaboration in the campaign against illicit trafficking in drugs;

4. Commend all parties concerned to apply the principles contained in the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in South-East Asia as the basis for establishing a code of international conduct over the South China Sea;

5. Invite all parties concerned to subscribe to this declaration of principles.

(Signed) HRH Prince Mohamed BOLKIAH
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Brunei Darussalam

(Signed) Raul S. MANGLAPUS
Secretary of Foreign Affairs
Republic of the Philippines

(Signed) Ali ALATAS
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Republic of Indonesia

(Signed) WONG Kan Seng
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Republic of Singapore

(Signed) Datuk Abdullah Bin Haji Ahmad BADAWI
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Malaysia

(Signed) Arsa SARASIN
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Kingdom of Thailand

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

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4 August 1992

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Forty-seventh session
Item 105 of the provisional agenda*

REVIEW OF THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL FUNCTIONING OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 1994-1995

Report of the Secretary-General

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 1994-1995 is submitted in accordance with the provisions of annex I to General Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986. The Secretary-General is required to submit, in off-budget years,

> "an outline of the programme budget for the following biennium, which shall contain an indication of the following:
>
> "(a) Preliminary estimate of resources to accommodate the proposed programme of activities during the biennium;
>
> "(b) Priorities, reflecting general trends of a broad sectoral nature;
>
> "(c) Real growth, positive or negative, compared with the previous budget;
>
> "(d) Size of the contingency fund expressed as a percentage of the overall level of resources."

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* A/47/150.

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2. The present outline is the third submitted to the General Assembly. The first outline, which was for the programme budget 1990-1991, included a proposed negative rate of real growth of 9.6 per cent, which was entirely due to a post reduction of 12 per cent implemented in response to Assembly resolution 41/213. The Assembly, in its resolution 43/214 of 21 December 1988, decided, inter alia, that "the Secretary-General should prepare his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 on the basis of the total preliminary estimate" indicated in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The second outline, for the biennium 1992-1993, related to a period when the administrative reforms set in motion by Assembly resolution 41/213 had been put in place. Also, a new medium-term plan had been adopted. The proposed rate of real growth was 0 per cent. In that connection, the Committee for Programme and Coordination noted that the growth rate had been calculated on the basis of the existing methodology and that, owing to the shortcomings of that methodology, the impact of the proposed rate of real growth on the activities of the Organization could not be assessed precisely. The Assembly, in its resolution 45/255 of 21 December 1990, took note of the proposed rate of real growth and, as for the previous biennium, invited the Secretary-General to prepare the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 on the basis of the total preliminary estimate provided by the Advisory Committee.

3. The proposed outline for the biennium 1994-1995 relates to a biennium which will reflect fully the effects of the restructuring of the Secretariat undertaken by the Secretary-General in the course of 1992, the first phase of which is the subject of revised estimates which will be before the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session. This outline also reflects the changes in the preparation of the programme budget which are being proposed in the context of the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, under the terms of section VIII of Assembly resolution 46/185 B of 20 December 1991. The methodology has been simplified. In particular, the outline does not involve a complex revaluation of the resource base and does not reflect a specific treatment of non-recurrent items for the calculation of growth. This calculation rests on a comparison at current rates between the projected estimates for 1994-1995 and a resource base represented by the projected level of the current budget as of the end of the forty-seventh session. The growth rate included in the outline and the future growth rate of the proposed programme budget will therefore have comparable starting points.

II. PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE OF RESOURCES TO ACCOMMODATE THE PROPOSED PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES DURIN THE BIENNIUM

4. The preliminary estimate of resources for the biennium 1994-1995 amounts to $2,410 million. This estimate represents a growth of 0.2 per cent over the anticipated revised appropriation for the budget 1992-1993. This revised appropriation is estimated at $2,406 million, or $16.8 million above the initial appropriation. Also, the estimate for 1994-1995 is $20.8 million, or 0.9 per cent, higher than the initial appropriation for the biennium 1992-1993 approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/186 of 20 December 1991.

5. A summary of this projection is provided below:

	Regular expenditure	Capital expenditure	Total
	(Millions of United States dollars)		
Initial appropriation 1992-1993	2 293.7	95.5	2 389.2
Projected implications of General Assembly decisions (forty-seventh session)	12.8 a/	4.0	16.8
Projected revised appropriation 1992-1993	2 306.5	99.5	2 406.0
Add: Budgetary growth	4.0	-	4.0
Preliminary estimates for the biennium 1994-1995	2 310.5	99.5	2 410.0
Compared to initial appropriation	16.8	4.0	20.8 (or 0.9 per cent)
Compared to projected revised appropriation	4.0	-	4.0 (or 0.2 per cent)

a/ The breakdown of the increase over the initial appropriation for 1992-1993 is as follows:

Restructuring (A/C.5/47/2)	(4.3)
Performance report	1.6
Estimated impact of other decisions by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session	15.5
Net	12.8

6. The resource growth for the biennium 1994-1995, which is projected at $4.0 million, is the net result of the following:

(a) Additional requirements are estimated at $152.4 million. In addition to the projected impact in 1994-1995 of existing or anticipated mandates from the General Assembly ($15.6 million), provision has been made for the continuation of technological innovation projects, including IMIS and the optical disc ($9.3 million), for the budgeting upfront of future preventive diplomacy and peacemaking missions at a level commensurate with that experienced in 1990-1991 and 1992 ($28 million), and for a level of capital expenditures allowing for the implementation of long deferred improvement projects, as well as for future emergency projects comparable to those which have been required this year and in the past bienniums ($99.5 million);

(b) The discontinuation in 1994-1995 of the non-recurrent provisions included in the anticipated revised appropriation for 1992-1993 ($153 million);

(c) Technical adjustments ($4.6 million), namely, a provision for the delayed impact of 1992-1993 growth. Under the revised budget methodology, new posts will be fully costed in 1994-1995. The deduction for delayed recruitment will be discontinued and similar adjustments will become unnecessary in future bienniums.

7. Significant changes in staffing levels are not projected for the biennium 1994-1995. Additional requirements would be met through redeployments in the context of the preparation of the proposed programme budget.

8. Following past practice, no provision is made in the preliminary estimates for inflation or anticipated effects from currency fluctuations in the biennium 1994-1995. According to the current procedure, prior to taking a decision on the preliminary estimates, the General Assembly will adopt new rates of exchange for the budget and revised projections for inflation in 1992-1993. Such rates and projections will be used for recosting the preliminary estimates.

9. The table annexed to the present report shows the allocation of the total estimate among the various parts of the programme budget, in dollars and in percentages. This allocation is purely indicative.

III. PRIORITIES

10. In his report entitled "An Agenda for Peace" (A/47/277-S/24111), the Secretary-General made reference to the opportunity regained by the Organization to achieve the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations: maintaining international peace and security, securing justice and human rights and promoting "social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom". Four areas for action by the Organization were then defined as offering a coherent contribution towards securing peace in the spirit of the

Charter, namely, preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping and post-conflict peace building.

11. In his report to the Economic and Social Council devoted to the theme "Enhancing international cooperation for development: the role of the United Nations system" (E/1992/82/Add.1), the Secretary-General drew a parallel between an integrated approach to the Organizations's mission in preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping and new approaches to the role of the United Nations in the promotion of international cooperation for development. The report concluded that "it would be mistaken to try to attach an order of importance or priority between peace and security on the one hand and economic and social development on the other. The two are so closely interlinked as to be indivisible".

12. Within the overall level of resources referred to in section II above, increases in the share of resources have been allocated to certain parts of the programme budget. The four areas for which significant increases are proposed in 1994-1995 are thus: overall policy-making, direction and coordination; political affairs; international cooperation for development; and human rights and humanitarian affairs. More precise priorities among programmes and types of activity will be presented in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995.

IV. SIZE OF THE CONTINGENCY FUND

13. The size of the contingency fund as a percentage of the overall level of resources has been approved by the General Assembly in the first two outlines at 0.75 per cent on the basis of recommendations of the Secretary-General. For the biennium 1990-1991, the level of the fund in United States dollars amounted to $15 million. Of this amount, approximately $3.2 million remained available at the close of the biennium. For the biennium 1992-1993, the dollar amount of the contingency fund was set at $18 million. The available balance following decisions of the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session is $15.2 million. There are no obvious reasons, at this stage, to propose a change in the level of the contingency fund. It is recommended that the percentage be maintained at 0.75 per cent for the biennium 1994-1995.

ANNEX

Preliminary estimates for the biennium 1994-1995

(Millions of United States dollars)

	Initial 1992-1993 appropriation		Revised estimates and programme budget implications, forty-seventh session of the General Assembly	Anticipated revised appropriation 1992-1993	Preliminary estimates for the biennium 1994-1995				Increase (decrease) over initial appropriation	
					Resource changes					
	Amount	Per cent of total			Amount	Per cent	Total	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent
I. OVERALL POLICY-MAKING, DIRECTION AND COORDINATION	35.3	1.5	(1.2)	34.1	1.0	2.9	35.1	1.5	(0.2)	(0.6)
II. POLITICAL AFFAIRS	155.1	6.8	7.1	162.2	2.5	1.5	164.7	7.1	9.6	6.2
III. INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE AND LAW	48.2	2.1	(0.5)	47.7	0.0	0.0	47.7	2.1	(0.5)	(1.0)
IV. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT	318.7	13.9	2.5	321.2	3.5	1.1	324.7	14.1	6.0	1.9
V. REGIONAL COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT	285.1	12.4	0.4	285.5	1.5	0.5	287.0	12.4	1.9	0.7
VI. HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS	91.8	4.0	3.4	95.2	0.8	0.8	96.0	4.2	4.2	4.6
VII. PUBLIC INFORMATION	100.4	4.4	1.1	101.5	0.0	0.0	101.5	4.4	1.1	1.1
VIII. COMMON SUPPORT SERVICES	840.0	36.6	1.0	841.0	(6.8)	(0.8)	834.2	36.1	(5.8)	(0.7)
IX. SPECIAL EXPENSES	45.0	2.0	0.0	45.0	1.0	2.2	46.0	2.0	1.0	2.2
X. STAFF ASSESSMENT	374.1	16.3	(1.0)	373.1	0.5	0.1	373.6	16.2	(0.5)	(0.1)
Total, parts I to X:	2 293.7	100.0	12.8	2 306.5	4.0	0.2	2 310.5	100.0	16.8	0.7
XI. CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	95.5	4.2	4.0	99.5	0.0	0.0	99.5	4.3	4.0	4.2
GRAND TOTAL	2 389.2	104.2	16.8	2 406.0	4.0	0.2	2 410.0	104.3	20.8	0.9